THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

JOHN D. HYMAN & Co., Proprietors.

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THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

Vol. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1864. [No. 75.

GOV. BROWN'S PROCLAMATION.

Every patriotic citizen of Georgia will cheerfully respond to the proclamation of the Governor, calling out all the men between the ages of sixteen and fifty-five, capable of performing military duty, and not already in the service, or necessarily exempted. The people will heartily endorse this timely action of our patriotic Governor. As the Chief Magistrate of a sovereign State, it is his duty to bring into requisition all its available strength, for its defence, in this crisis of imminent peril.

Gen. Johnston, who has tested the value of our State troops, now under Gen. Smith, and has borne honorable testimony to their efficiency, has solicited the further aid of our citizens, in driving back the invader. No man who has a spark of patriotism in his soul, will think for a moment of disregarding such an appeal. With everything at stake, with half their State overrun by a vandal foe, and the balance of it threatened with devastation and ruin, the patriotic sons of Georgia will not fail to come to the rescue, to rally to the support of the gallant army and its noble commander, who for months have been battling on our own soil in defence of our homes and all that is dear to us.

The Governor, whose sturdy patriotism scorns all half way measures, has issued the most stringent orders to compel obedience to his just and constitutional proclamation. But, we sincerely hope, that no coercion will be necessary, that no recreant will be found base enough to shrink from the performance of duty, at a moment when the State demands the services of all her sons. It is the peculiar province of the militia of the State, to turn out for her defence, when her soil is polluted by the foot of the invader. Upon them is now devolved the high duty of driving the invader from the Commonwealth. It can and will be done, if the call of the Governor be universally complied with.

We hope that the numerous class of Confederate reserves, between the ages of forty-five and fifty, who have been detailed to make their crops will accompany their neighbors to Atlanta on the 20th, and unite with the old men and boys in the work of organization. This will doubtless be entirely satisfactory to the Confederate authorities. They constitute with the Militia, a force purely for State defence, and there can be no reasonable objection to their consolidation for the present emergency. The object should be, to bring the entire available military strength of the State into the field, at the earliest possible day.

The Governor is censured for expressing his opinion, as to the failure to concentrate an adequate cavalry force on Sherman's rear. But we are glad that he has thus pointedly alluded to this vitally important matter. We hope he will continue to urge the necessity of throwing a sufficient cavalry force, under such leaders as Forrest and Morgan, upon Sherman's line of communication. Despite the censures of those who advocate a slavish subservience to the Administration, and who would stifle all criticism of its acts, he has the right both to form and express an opinion, as to any matter affecting the safety of the State. If he thinks anything has been omitted necessary to the defence of Georgia, it is his duty to speak out. We are sure that he will not shrink from doing so. He is not the man to be brow-beaten or silenced by the champions of power, by the servile adulators of the President, who would have us believe that it is a high misdemeanor to differ in opinion with that functionary, or to object to any of his acts.—*Augusta Sentinel.*

From the Confederate.

HENDERSON, Granville Co., N. C.,
July 12, 1864.

Messrs. Editors of the Confederate:—When I see men battling so earnestly and vigorously for truth and right, whether with the sword or that other powerful weapon, the pen, as you are and have been for some time past, wielding so successfully to the utter confusion of the enemies of the South, and the utter exposition of fraud, wrong, error, and of all bad men, I cannot withhold my aid, knowing with our enemies both abroad and at home, you should be put in possession of all the facts connected with them. I therefore proceed to state what I know in regard to the principles of a certain person who I believe to be an enemy to the South.

I have seen recently in your excellent paper, (the *Confederate,*) the card of the Rev. W. N. Bragg in which he abjures and denounces the secret political organization into which he professes to have been led "by a weak and over anxious desire for protection." I was in the city of Raleigh some time during the last spring, and being intimately acquainted with the said Rev. W. N. Bragg, I called to see him. And he remarked to me "that he wished himself and family were all within the enemy's lines;" he said that they would be better provided for than they were here. And yet in his card, he says that there has never been any design on his part to affiliate with the hated Yankee. And, said he, "the people here are no better than a parcel of cut-throats;" and, said he, "the whole government is rotten to the core." And the same Rev. W. N. Bragg "wished that Richmond, and the whole concern about it might sink into oblivion." Yet in his card, he says he does not wish to injure the Southern cause—still he wants to sink the Southern capital and its government into oblivion. O! consistency, thou art a jewel. I also heard at the same time and place, the same Rev. W. N. Bragg say, that he believed: "Gov. Vance to be the meanest man on earth; that he was washy and unstable; that he voted for him once, but he would never do it again. But, (said he,) I shall vote for W. W. Holden, for I think he is the proper man for Governor of North Carolina."

Messrs. Editors, I look upon the Rev. W. N. Bragg as being an enemy to the South, and a very dangerous man; a man who I am convicted ought to be watched with an eagle eye. I do not think he ought to be allowed to hold any position, either as chaplain or anything else, in any hospital in the South. I believe that whatever benefit the Rev. W. N. Bragg might be to the souls of our soldiers, would in all probability be counteracted or overbalanced by his sowing the seeds of disaffection and disloyalty, which might thereby cause some to desert their colors, be shot at the stake, and thereby loose both body and soul.

Now, Messrs. Editors, if you wish to use this letter in vindicating the cause of the South, by exposing her disloyal men, you can do so. Use it as you see proper. My motto is, expose a man to the fullest extent, when he is not right in regard to his country, and his country's cause. I care not whether he be a Prince, or whether he be the tall, or the wise, or even the Reverend head—expose him.

I, am, with much respect, yours, &c.,
JAMES O. COGHILL.

We are informed by persons who know the writer of the above, that he is as respectable a gentleman as Granville county contains, and that he has lost three sons in the army, and is a true and reliable man in every respect. We merely mention the facts for the information of those unacquainted with Mr. Coghill.

NORTH CAROLINA SICK AND WOUNDED.

List of North Carolina Sick and Wounded Soldiers, in the Hospitals at Richmond, on the 20th of June, 1864.

[CONTINUED.]

Gross W, co B 28
Gibson G W, co B 4
Guffy J F, co H 5
Gardner G A, co H 32
Grant E, co D 4
Garboee Lewis, co K 48
Gardner H H, co G 2cv
Grifley J H, co B 43
Green R P, co B 6
Gilliam J, co B 32
Goodson Sergt, co F 24
Gordon W H, co A 44
Goulding J H, Potts' bat
Griffin A A, co G 14
Guthrie C C, co K 23
Griffin W A, co I 53
Gibbons A, co G 16
Gammon Sergt, co H 14
Gause Corp, co B 18
Garthe B, co H 4
Gutlipspaugh H, co F 13
Garner W B, co B 13
Glover Sergt, co A 31
Goodwin H, co D 31
Galley C B, co A 48
Gibbs J S, co B 34
Gough G H, co H 3
Golding C, co E 61
Gains Sergt, co I 16
Gregory M, co E 51
Green S E, co G 43
Gillaspie W G, co C 6
Hicks C, co K 7
Hall Corg, co G 53
Hendricks W, co C 12
Horton R T, co F 48
Hicks S M, co F 8
Harrell J C, co H 8
Hanley W D, co H 20
Hutton Geo, co H 1cv
Hardy J A, co D 50
Harmon J, co C 28
Huddlestine W, co E 46
Hoke J P, co A 21
Hargis, R S, co K 54
Holland Jno, co F 54
Hooser E J, co F 21
Hickman H, co C 18
Helms L R, co H 7
Holland W T, co C 1
Hall T, co G 32
Hunter W J, co I 3cav
Highfield W F, co I 5cv
Highsmith R S, co D 3c
Henderson S W, co H 16
Horne S L, co K 34
Hall W J, co C 47
Hall T W, co C 23
Hamilton J T, co D 13
Hegier P, co I 48
Holt D A, co E 5
Haynes B, co I 11
Hynsleman J S, co G 5
Harrison H, co E 51
Holland J, co I 43
Hoffer Jno, co B 32
Hughes J, co F 48
Herrin J, co C 66
Hawkins J S, co K 22
Hawkins A F, co K 22
Haggin J F, co G 52
Harrell G, co C 52
Henry B O, co H 11
Harris W H, co L 2 cav
Harris J A, co G 66
Hedgepath A, co G 27
Hill Wm, co I 48
Haglan J M, co I 48
Hall N C, co H 11
Holder J W, co G 46
Hoover J M, co F 46
Hup W H, co F 15
Hooker J W, co A 2 bat
Hamrick E, co E 12
Harvey R, co K 45
Hoyl M, co H 30
Huffins H, co A 53
Henley A, co H 6
Howard S, co K 2
Hicks L, co F 21
Harman W H, co E 27
Holder A, co A 5
Halterman J A, co A 33
Hinsen J, co K 20
Hager R T, co K 21
Hatley N, co F 27
Hooks W H, co I 15
Hill J, co G 27
Halloway J A, co F 22
Herrings J, co C 56
Haynes B, co D 2
Haws E, co G 20
Hales H, co K 32
Hollingsworth, co A 45
Harris J J, coG 43
Hasper W H, co D 35
Hursh W, co A 28
Hanes S N, co G 38
Hines J B, co B 28
Harles G, co H 26
Helms T H, co C 1 cav
Hubbard J, co K 43
Honycutt J, co H 42
Hampton R F, co B 27
Harriss W O, co A 11
Hicks G, co H 33
Hemis P B, co H 22
Hux G W, co F 35
Herbinson W J, co B 11
Hoston D F, co D 25
Jones A, co K 15
Jordan C, co I 46
Joiya J H, co H 22
Johnson J, co H 48
Jacobs J, co D 56
Jones L A, co K 3d cav
Justice J W, co K 13
Jones J B, co G 44
Johnson L W, co I 28
Johnson A, co I 6
Johnson W H, co G 57
Jenkins R M, co H 1 cav
Johnson J S, co K 30
Jacob J W, co G 54
Javis W, co I 66
Jearman R B, co F 47
Jor C A, co C 66
James K G, co B 34
Jones E, Maulby's bat
Jolly J C, co I 34
Jenkins J, co F 48
James J, co G 8
Johnson L, co I 57
Gorpon R M, co B 32
Gadd J, co H 44
Gates T L, co I 43
Gay J W, co K 33
Goodman G, co K 46
Gaddy A H, co I 43
Gooch W, co K 14
Gay B, co K 14
Goodman A M, co C 57
Glean R S, co B 26
Gillaspie W L, co C 1cv
Guthrie Corp, co G 48
Grubbs W H, co B 29
Gilmore W M, co M 21
Glasgow W H, co G 10
Grinsley Lt, co K 37
Gortney F F, co B 37
Gray W H, co F 33
Gardner W J, Manl bat
Grimsley L, co A 26
Gordon Lt Col, 34
Gidney Capt, co E 12
Griffin W J, co F 31
Gauld A J, co A 15
Griffin Wm, co D 47
Gardner J A, co A 17
Gardner J A, co A 17
Gillespie Corp, co H 28
Halcombe J, co K 66
Holder W H, co G 57
Harrold J F, co D 57
Honeysuckler W, co I 38
Hudson L, co K 1
Harrald L, co E 54
Happer T J, co B 25
Hazell M C, co A 1 cv
Hay G R, co K 55
Harris W O, co B 26
Hall Capt, co I 43
Harris T co L 21
Horton O C, co B 17
Harkey J J, co F 49
Hill M, co H 34
Hopkins S A, co H 38
Holton J M, co H 51
Hunnicutt H, co I 46
Herrin J W, co B 55
Hodges J R, co H 61
Huffstedden J, co G 12
Helms H, co A 48
Hooks J, co D 42
Hipp J, co G 34
Helton W, co B 54
Harrison P M, co H 66
Holbrook W, co K 7
Harvill J, co C 52
Hays L, co G 47
Corp Holmes, co I 46
Helms A C, co D 37
Harding A, co C 26
Horne N C, co H 43
Hays B W, co B 5
Hopkins E, co F 43
Holston A, co A 63
Henry J A, co C 14
Harrington C T, co F 51
Hebner R, co A 23
Holden H F, co I 55
Hagger D L, co C 16
Haynes L A, co H 54
Hall H W, co I 20
Hudson W, co D 53
Harriss G W, co B 56
Haggins B F, co K 61
Horton R R, co C 17
Harris E K, co G 14
Haines, J F, co I 28
Hudson S, co I 46
Hill L, co G 46
Hollemon C B, co I 6
Hall N C, co H 11
Hall W D, co F 28
Harrison J H, co E 45
Harrison Wm, co F 21
Hurbert J, co G 12
Aales D, co C 35
Harris M A, co A 7
Hix W, co D 53
Henry L J L, co E 53
Hunter H S, co K 23
Holmes E H, co C 2
Hicks J M, co E 48
Hand P H, co D 45
Hoke, ast sur G M Hoke stf
Hardista A S, co A 38
Hillsworth E, co H 14
Higgins F G, co K 61
Hall B F, co A 48
Henderson D J, co A 35
Hobbs Wm H, co H 31
Hedgepeth J T, co A 31
Hardy T W, co B 30
Hanser H, co I 11
Holder H H, co F 2
Howard J M, co F 49
Hornback H, co K 43
Hood W L, co K 30
Hudgins W J, co H 51
Hester W, co D 18
Hopkins P, co C 1 cav
Hudson J, co I 61
Hafts M N, co H 65
Hicks A, co E 35
Hicks J D, co G 48
Hanner Z T, co I 25
Jones J B T, co B 1
Jones W M, co C 5
Jolly W. co H 1
Incors J, co E 33
Johnson B, co D 48
Iseley B, co G 44
Johnston W W, co A 4
Justice D F, co H 34
Jarvis J N, co H 33
Jones Jas, co G 26
Johnston J, co G 48
Jenkins S D, co G 23
Jarvis T J, co B 8
Joyner W H, co I 61
Jackson Wm, co D 44
Jones J, co L 21
Jones G W, co A 43
Jones H, co B 46
Joynes S A, co I 61
Johnston R, co B 31
Jentry H, co H 2d bat
Jackson L F, co A 5 cav
Ivey R R, co E 51
Jones W H, co E 50
Jolley B F, co E 27
Keller B, co K 7
Johnson M, co B 54
Jones W R, co B 1
Johnson W F, co G 26
Jones R, co A 11
Jones W A, co D 26
Jackson C H, co A 21
Jordan J H, co D 25
Jones S, co K 52
Jackson G, co C 44
Jones L T, co F 26
Jones A H, co K 3
Johnson J P, co G 28
Jones K R, co I 27
Imbler D, co H 48
Jenkins M, co D 15
Irwin C N, co D 14
Joiner R, co H 12
Inman J R, co K 20
Johnson Jas, co B 46
Johnson R W, co A 52
Jones W A, co F 14
Johnson B P, co G 54
Johnson R, co D 43
Jolly T J, co I 22
Iselley D N, co F 53
Ivey C, co E 14
Jones S, co G 33
Irving A, co A 20
Jones E W, co F 15
Jackson H, co F 42
Jenkins W A, co H 21
Johnson C B, co I 30
Kendrick J L, co H 34
Keeling W C, co B 20
Kiser T, co E 34
Lewis J H, co D 48
Little Wm, co B 31
Layton J F, co C 66
Lanter C, co C 66
Lee Thos, co I 55
Lattery D S, co I 18
Linsley G D, co F 54
Leach R M, co D 31
Lee D T, co H 31
Long C M, co H 48
Lane J W, 20
Lane D, co F 2
Long H H, co F 1 cav
Laferer J, co K 46
Latta H C, co E 46
Lane J, co E 16
Lindsey B, co A 18
Long H K, co D 25
Logan R, co D 32
Lanier B, co B 51
Liles W C, co I 53
Love J A, co H 49
Lewis S, co G 12
Laney W A, co E 48
Lacy J H, co F 27
Leonard D, co D 47
Love H, co K 18
Lashmit W F, co G 33
Loveless J W, co F 45
Lancy H W, co E 48
Lasser M G, co H 51
King J C, co F 45
Kirk G, co E 37
King J B, co C 5 cav
Kagler C, co K 5 cav
Krimminger T, co A 52
Keef J R, co D 34
Kirkland J, co A 66
Kilpatrick J B, co E 27
King B, co G 11
Kimbrell W A, co I 34
Kennedy J D, co G 38
Kilpatrick G L, co E 3 cav
Kennedy W H, co C 48
Kyles P, co C 48
Kearney H C, co G 15
Kelley W, co C 1
Knight G L, co C 45
Koontz H, co E 32
Kilby J C, co F 52
Keek J M, co F 6
King S J, co C 61
Kennedy C, co I 34
Knight T F, co I 43
Kyles R T, co C 48
Key M, co B 2
Kovenzey B F, co A 43
Kennedy N, co D 49
Klutts T, co G 30
Ketchef J W, co A 26
King N, co F 33
Kirby G L, Surg 2
Kizer G W, co G 21
Leslie T B, co A 57
Lanier A, co F 14
Laney J T, co A 48
Lilley S S, co I 52
Long Jesse, co G 20
Lamb E co C 43
Loyd S, co C 5
Lamb B, co F 53
Lackey W H, co G 38
Loy W, co F 28
Lynch H P, co C 34
Luther C L, co F 16
Longbottom J W, co H 28
Lefongne N, co A 12
Lemuel N Y, co I 14
Landing B, co H 31
Lazel L, co F 33
Leake M, co H 2
Lattimore J L, co B 49
Lamsley J, co E 38
Lemmons J, co C 7
Lewis M T, co A 51
Little G E, co K 17
Lyals Thos, co B 31
Lyles J C, co B 31
Lingle T C, co H 43
Livens W, co K 47
Lovelace T, co D 55
Lenoirs S, co K 47
Longbottom M, co A 28
Lipo J A, co C 48
Leake Tho J, co G 21
Lynch Tho, co K 6
Lee S B, co K 30

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Johnston County.

We are authorized to announce C. B. SANDERS for the Senate, and H. H. FINCH and JESSE HINNONT for the Commons, to represent Johnston county in the next Legislature. They are in favor of the re-election of GOV. VANCE, and opposed to Mr. Holden's Convention project. 74—te.

☞ Daily Confederate and Progress will copy till day of election and send bill to this office.

LEXINGTON, July 12, 1864.

EDITOR OF THE CONSERVATIVE: You are authorized to announce me as a Candidate for a seat in the House of Commons in the next Legislature. My political principles have always been those of a true Conservative and Henry Clay Whig.
71—tf. C. F. LOWE.

☞ We are requested to announce JOHN POOL, Esq., as a candidate in the Senate for Bertie county. 71—3w.

☞ We are authorized to announce LIEUT. R. H. JONES, of Jones county, as a Candidate for the House of Commons. 30—te.

☞ We are authorized to announce EDWARD PATRICK, as a Candidate to represent Greene and Lenoir Counties in the Senate of the next Legislature of North Carolina.
July 8th, 1864. 66—10t.

Camp 2nd N. C. Infantry,

JUNE 27th, 1864.

To the Citizens of Wayne County, N. C.:

By request I announce myself a candidate to represent you in the Senate of your next General Assembly. If elected, I shall endeavor to serve your interests, if not elected I shall cheerfully abide your decision.

I am your obedient servant, &c.,
W. T. FAIRCLOTH.
July 8th, 1864. 66—te.

To the Voters of Bertie County:

FELLOW CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS:—I am a candidate for the House of Commons in the next General Assembly. If elected I will represent the county faithfully, with a due regard to the interests of both citizens and soldiers. And in my legislative capacity shall be governed, at all times by an earnest desire to promote the general welfare and honor of the State.

I am, respectfully,
Your Fellow-Citizen,
JAMES BOND.
July 7th, 1864. 65—te.

To the Voters of Bertie County!

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons, in the next Legislature of North Carolina. In coming before you for re-election to a seat, to which you have elevated me for six years in succession, I trust you need no proof that I have at heart only what I conceive to be for the best interest of our common country. If elected I shall permit no opportunity to pass without giving my support to all measures that will, in my opinion, promote the honor, dignity and prosperity of the State.

I am, sincerely, your fellow-citizen,
P. T. HENRY.
Colerain, Bertie county, June 16, 1864. 49—te.

To the Soldiers and Citizens (voters) of Person County, N. C.

At the solicitation of many friends, I have consented to become a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Person county, State of North Carolina.

Should you honor me with your sufferages and elect me, I can only promise to serve you with fidelity, to the best of my ability; on all occasions to be in my place; besides, my opinions and actions in this war are well known to you all—that I deem it entirely unnecessary to say more, and leave it with the voters of this county to decide.

ALEX. M. LONG.
July 7th, 1864. 65—1m.

☞ We are authorized to announce E. M. WELBORN as a candidate to represent the county of Wilkes in the House of Commons at the ensuing election. 33—tepd.

☞ We are authorized to announce the name of D. McD. LINDSAY, as a Candidate for re-election to the State Senate, from the Counties of Camden and Currituck.
May 27. 31—te.

☞ Major A. D. CRUDUP, of the 47th Regiment N. C. Troops, is announced by his friends as a candidate to represent Franklin county in the Senate of the next General Assembly. He is a true Conservative and a supporter of Governor Vance. His position in the army precludes the possibility of his canvassing the county; but he hopes that his friends will see that his position is fully represented to the people.
June 27th, 1864. 57—te.

Bertie County.

WE ARE AUTHORISED TO ANNOUNCE HON. DAVID OUTLAW, the present Senator from Bertie, as a candidate for re-election. He will vote for the re-election of Gov. Vance, and for such measures as in his judgment are calculated to procure a speedy, just and honorable peace, on the basis of Southern Independence. He is, and has been from the beginning, opposed to a Convention, believing it to be a trick, by which North Carolina was to be withdrawn from the Confederacy.

We are also authorised to announce Capt W. M. SUTTON, as a candidate for the House of Commons. Capt. S. is in favor of Gov. Vance's election, and is a true Southern man.
July 18, 1864. 70—te.

☞ We are authorized and requested to announce Capt, A. H. MARTIN, 54th N. C. Regiment, of Wilkes county, a candidate to represent the freemen of Iredell, Alexander and Wilkes, in the Senate of the next General Assembly of North Carolina. Capt. Martin is a true Conservative, an emphatic Vance man, and an advocate of peace on the basis of separation and independence from the Northern States. 47—d4w&w3w.

☞ We are authorized to announce Dr. JOHN F. FOARD a candidate to represent the county of Rowan in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of the State.
July 1st, 1864. 60—te.

THE MERCURY! THE MERCURY!

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"THE CASTLE OF SPAGNETO;"
"THE DESERTER'S DEN IN DOVER SWAMP.

All these articles, together with an endless variety of LITERARY MISCELLANY, are contained in the first three numbers of Vol. IV, 1864, (commencing April 30,) of this really

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SUBSCRIPTION—Six months, $10 00
The Trade supplied at $25 per hundred.
Address,
WM. B. SMITH,
Editor and Proprietor, Raleigh, N. C.
May 7, 1864. 14—6m.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake. do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroler.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice,—William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W F Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshall.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Galloway, Wilkes; L Eldredge Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin.

Literary Board.—His Excellency, Gov. Vance President *Ex Officio,* Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr Wm Sloan, of Gaston: Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

BOARD INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—His Excellency, Gov Vance, President, *Ex Officio,* Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren, J H Flanner, of New Hanover, and Montford McGehee. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Willie J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf Dumb and the Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of the Insane Asylum.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day,		One week,	$18 00
Two days,	$ 3 00	Two weeks,	36 00
Three days,	6 00	Three weeks,	45 00
Four days,	9 00	One month,	72 00
Five days,	12 00	Two months,	144 00
	15 00		

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, July 2, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn for Wool, upon the following terms, viz: One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.
61—tf. H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.

Surgeon General's Office,

RALEIGH, N. C., JUNE 10TH, 1864.

A MESSENGER WILL LEAVE THIS OFFICE ON THE first day, and the fifteenth day, of every month, for Gen. Lee's army. All boxes left here for any member of that army will be carried there promptly by him and delivered to the owner.

EDWARD WARREN,
48—tf. Surgeon General North Carolina.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS, BRIGADES, DIVISIONS AND CORPS OF NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS:

No	COLONELS.	LIEUT. COLONELS.	MAJORS.
1	Ham A Brown,	Jarratt N Harrell,	Lewis C Latham,
2		Walter F Stallings,	Dan W Hurtt,
3	Steph D Thruston,	Wm M Parsley,	Wm T Ennett,
4		Jas H Wood,	Edwin A Osborne,
5		John W Lea,	William J Hill,
6	Robt F Webb,	Sam McD Tate,	
7	Ed G Haywood,	Wm Lee Davidson,	J McLeod Turner,
8	Jas M Whitson,	Jno R Murchison,	Rufus A Barrier,
9	Wm H Cheek,		Wm H H Cowles,
10	Stephen D Pool,	Henry T Gnion,	Thos Sparrow, / James Reilly,
11	Wm J Martin,	Francis W Bird,	
12	H E Coleman,	Wm S Davis,	Robert W Alston,
13	Jos H Hyman,	Henry A Rogers,	E Benton Withers,
14	R Tyler Bennett,	Wm A Johnston,	Jos H Lambeth,
15	Wm MacRae,	W H Yarborough,	Gray W Hammond,
16	Wm A Stowe,	A S Cloud,	
17	Wm F Martin,	Thos H Sharpe,	L J Johnson,
18	John D Barry,	John W McNill,	Thos J Wooten,
19	C M Andrews,	Wm G Robinson,	Wm P Roberts,
20	Thos F Toon,		
21		Wm S Rankin,	Wm J Pfohl,
22	Thos S Galloway,		
23	Chas C Blacknall,		
24	Wm J Clarke,	John L Harris,	Thaddeus D Love,
25	H M Rutledge,	Sam C Bryson,	Wm S Grady,
26	John R Lane,		Jas T Adams,
27	J A Gilmer, jr,	Geo F Whitfield,	Jos C Webb,
28	Sam D Lowe,	Wm H Clopper,	Sam N Stowe,
29	Wm B Creasman,	Zac J Profilitt,	
30	Frank M Parker,		
31	John V Jordan,	Chas W Knight,	John A D McKay,
32		David G Cowan,	Henry G Lewis,
33		Robt V Cowan,	Jos H Saunders,
34	W L J Lowrance,	Geo T Gordon,	Francis L Twitty,
35	John G Jones,	Jas T Johnston,	Simon B Taylor,
36	William Lamb,	John D Taylor,	Jas M Stevenson,
37	Wm M Barbour,	Wm G Morris,	Jackson L Bost,
38	Wm J Hoke,	John Ashford,	Geo W Flowers,
39	David Coleman,	F A Reynolds,	
40	John J Hedrick,	George Tait,	Wm A Holland,
41	John A Baker,	A M Waddell,	Roger Moore,
42	John R Brown,	Chas W Bradshaw,	Thomas J Brown,
43	Thos S Kenan,		Walter J Boggan,
44	Thos C Singeltary,	Taze L Hargreve,	Chas M Stedman,
45	Samuel H Boyd,	John R Winston,	
46	Wm L Saunders,	A C McAllister,	Nelll McK McNeill,
47	Geo H Faribault,		Arch D Crudup,
48	Sam H Walkup,	Albert A Hill,	Wm H Jones,
49	Lee M McAfee,	John A Fleming,	James T Davis,
50	Geo Wortham,	John C Vanhook,	
51	Hector McKethan,	Caleb B Hobson,	Jas R McDonald,
52		Marcus A Parks,	Eric Erson,
53	Wm A Owens,	Jas T Morehead,	
54	Ken R Murchison,	Anderson Ellis,	
55	John K Connally,	Alfred H Belo,	
56	Paul F Faison,	J Gastlett Lake,	John W Graham,
57	Arch C Godwin,	Hamilton C Jones,	James A Craige,
58	John B Palmer,		Thomas J Dula,
59	Den D Ferrebee,	Edward Cantwell,	James M Mayo,
60	Wash M Hardy,	James T Weaver,	James T Hull,
61	Jas D Radcliffe,	Wm S Devane,	Henry Harding,
62		Geo W Clayton,	
63		Stephen B Evans,	James H McNeill,
64		Wm N Garrett,	Thos P Jones,
65	Geo N Folk,	Alfred H Baird,	John J Spann,
66		J H Nethercutt,	Clem G Wright,
67	John N Whitford,	Rufus W Wharton,	Ed Whitford.
68	James W Hinton,	Ed C Yellowly,	

The First Battalion (Heavy Artillery) is commanded by Maj Alexander MacRae; The First Battalion Sharp Shooters by Capt R E Wilson; The Second Battalion (Infantry) by ——

—— The Third Battalion (Light Artillery) by Maj John W Moore; The Tenth Battalion by Maj W L Young; The Twelfth Battalion by Capt J O Cherry; The Thirteenth Battalion (Light Artillery) by Lieut Col Joseph B Starr; The Fourteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J L Henry; The Fifteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J M Wynn; Thomas' Legion consists of a Regiment and a Battalion and is commanded by Col Wm H Thomas.

The 1st and 3rd Regiments are in Stewart's Brigade, Johnson's Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 2d, 4th, 14th and 30th are in Cox's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 5th, 12th, 20th and 23d are in Johnston's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 6th, 21st, 54th and 57th and 1st Battalion Sharp Shooters are in Lewis' Brigade, Hoke's Division, Beauregard's Corps. The 43d Regiment is temporarily with this Brigade.

The 7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th are in Lane's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 8th, 31st, 51st and 61st are in Clingman's Brigade, Beauregard

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

RALEIGH, N. C., JULY 19, 1864.

JOHN D. HYMAN, EDITOR.

FOR GOVERNOR:

Z. B. VANCE,

OF BUNCOMBE.

The Conservative Ticket for Wake County!

FOR THE SENATE:

Hon. SION H. ROGERS.

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS:

WILLIAM LAWS, THOMAS J. UTLEY, DANIEL G. FOWLE.

THE TRUE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.—The supremacy of the civil over military law.

A speedy repeal of the act suspending the writ of HABEAS CORPUS.

A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, while they remain upon our statute books.

No reconstruction, or submission, but perpetual independence.

An unbroken front to the common enemy; but timely and repeated negotiations for PEACE by the proper authorities.

No separate State action through a Convention; no counter revolution; no combined resistance to the government.

Opposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation of Republican institutions in all their purity.

Gov. Vance's Appointments.

Oxford,	Thursday, 21st July.
Gold Hill, Rowan county,	Monday, 25th "
Albemarle,	Tuesday, 26th "
Troy,	Wednesday, 27th "
Rockingham,	Friday, 29th "
Lumberton,	Saturday, 30th "

Friends will please provide a convenience for two persons at the different points.

The Secretary of State.

J. P. H. Russ, though not a candidate for a political office, has specially interested himself in the "Forage" question, with the hope of using it for selfish and partizan ends in the present canvass. He pretends to so much purity and patriotism himself, as to spurn the votes of the supporters of Gov. Vance, and to prefer to be the sheriff alone of the Holden faction. As he has deliberately made up an issue of this character with our friends, and is now engaged in denouncing and misrepresenting them, we shall proceed to ventilate his trickery and hypocracy as they deserve.

In response to a resolution of the Legislature, at its recent session, Gov. Vance communicated to that body the principal facts in regard to the sale of forage to officers exclusively in the service of the State. This answer was so full and complete in all important particulars as to give entire satisfaction to that body. The special friends of Holden, who had called public attention to that matter, with the hope of making political capital out of it, did not open their mouths, after the *facts* of the case were made known to them; but quietly acquiesced in the propriety of the course which had been pursued in that regard. The *truth* staggered and paralyzed them. They proposed no reform or alteration in the system. They suggested no farther inquiries, and the matter died a natural death.

Col. Russ, seeing that his pet card had been trumped, determined to try another expedient. He resolved not to lose his election, if a little trickery would help him out. He, therefore, set himself diligently to work, first, to whisper that there was probably something in the back ground of a criminal nature, which he intended to expose: then, to make an effort at ferreting it out, by pursuing a course which would inevitably prove unsuccessful, because improper in itself: and, finally, to charge publicly that corruption and fraud *certainly* existed, in as much as his efforts had met with such opposition as necessitated their failure. Just as if some ruffian were to accuse a gentleman of having stolen goods in his possession: to attempt to establish the fact clandestinely by calling on his servants for information; and lastly, to proclaim him a rogue, because the indignity met with a proper rebuke, and the effort at establishing the theft had failed of its object. Affecting, therefore, more wisdom and virtue than all the representatives of the people combined, he began by insinuating, slyly, that the report of Gov. Vance did not cover the whole ground—and that he was about to bring things to light, which would astonish every one. He then stalked around, privately, to the *clerks* of the departments; studiously avoiding the *officers* in charge—and tried to worm out of them such information as would answer his purposes, knowing, in advance, that he could obtain nothing reliable, in that way, and that he was acting, to say the least, very improperly, in approaching them. And now, to consummate his treacherous plot, he proclaims from the stump, that Gov. Vance and his officers have been guilty of practices that they desire to conceal from the public—have committed frauds, that they fear to bring to the light—when his only ground for such a charge consists in the fact, that the subordinates, who were tempted to turn spies and informers, treated his inquiries with merited contempt, and referred him to their superiors—to those who had the right to answer his questions, but whom he dared not approach on the subject.

Having thus ventilated the *trickery* of this "model Secretary," we will devote a brief space to the *hypocrisy*, which he has exhibited in this connexion.—The "stall-federate system," as he is pleased to style it, according to the account of Holden, Russ, & Co., is a monstrous fraud—a mammoth scheme of corruption—by which the State is annually cheated out of millions. And yet, though Col. Russ was, for some weeks, a member of the Senate of North Carolina, and has always had some influence in both branches of the Legislature, if this system ever existed, he permitted it to continue, under his own nose, and with a full knowledge of the fact, without uttering a word against it—without attempting to teach reform in regard to it—without trying to save the State one single copper of the immense sums which he claims to have been so improperly spent. Had he moved in this matter in the fall of '62, when he first took his seat as a Legislator, the alleged "corruption" of the whole of Gov. Vance's term, would have been prevented, and the expenses of two whole years of "license and prodigality" saved to the people of North Carolina. In failing to expose and destroy the "giant evil," *a la Progress*—in postponing his opposition to it until he became a candidate for office and was likely to subserve some sinister purpose—he not only proves himself a *particeps criminis*, but demonstrates that his present patriotic zeal on this conviction, is a base fraud, a vile cheat, a mere disguise worn to conceal this man's depravity and selfishness. He wants *votes* and he is willing to play the hypocrite and demagogue to obtain them. He is "booked for the race" and has "gone in, to win," whether by "short cuts," or what not, is to him, a matter of sublime indifference. To this political jesuit, "the end justifies the means." He is *such* a friend to the "dear people." He is so unwilling that food or comforts of any description, which they require, should be kept from them and given to "shade officers." And yet he gives his cordial support to a man, who has emptied the State's molasses barrel, in order to continue the publication of the most shameful slanders upon those who have simply *purchased* the necessaries of life, as they had the right to do, under a law for which Holden voted. He draws the whole of the salary allowed *him* by the State, and abuses *others* for doing precisely the same thing, when he is rich enough to live without it, and every cent might be spent, in keeping "the poor soldiers wives" from starving. While thousands of women and children have been shivering through the winds and snows of two winters, this stallfed functionary has been basking by a rousing *fire supplied by the State*, and expending the public wood for his own comfort, when he had enough of that article to hawk it about the streets for private sale.—Why did he not make his fire out of his own wood, so as to present that belonging to the State to be distributed among those who had none—among the families of war men who are so hotly fighting for their country? Surely, one who expects such great sacrifices from others—who demands that "shade officers," generally, should refuse to take that which is indisdensable to the support of their own families, and is theirs by a legal right—ought never to have been guilty of demanding every copper of his own pay and of enjoying all the perquisites of office, besides, when, by refusing to do so, he could have done so much for the "dear people." For two years he is entirely selfish, and utterly forgetful of the fact, that there is suffering which his pay and emoluments could do much to relieve; but so soon as he becomes a candidate, and *desires* votes, he grows wonderfully charitable and patriotic, and villifies every man with whom he has been associated, for failing to make the very sacrifices that he has utterly disregarded. Did deceit ever wear more specious and transparent vestments? The ostrich with his head buried in the sand is a philosopher when compared with this sapient Secretary.

Freemen of Wake! this is the man who would be your Sheriff. Had this functionary abstained from the political arena, as he could have done, with propriety, as he is not a candidate for a political office, we would have permitted the canvass for the Sheriffality to pass without notice, so far as we are concerned; but as he has seen fit to champion the cause of Holden, and to charge Gov. Vance with official corruption, we feel that we are absolved from all obligations to remain silent. He has made himself a public mark to be shot at. The fault is his own, not ours. We are inclined to think the county of Wake will continue to have the same *high* Sheriff it has had for several years past.

Sam'l. F. Philips, Esq.

Though free to say "it is no particular concern of ours," we beg leave to protest against the injustice done our late efficient Auditor of Public Accounts by our cotemporaries of the *Confederate*, in a notice of his resignation in a recent number of their paper. We cannot conceive what cause of offence Mr. Philips has given the *Confederate*, and cannot think what reason our cotemporaries could offer for its uncalled for *fling* at one so highly respected wherever he is known, unless it be the suspicion that Mr. Philips was the author of a very learned and able reply to the *Confederate's* articles (possibly quite as able) on the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*. Supposing this suspicion well founded, our cotemporary should recollect, that if Mr. Philips was in error on this subject, he erred in company with many of the ablest constitutional lawyers in the country—with Stephens, Graham, &c.; and that the whole question is now to us, practically of the things that are past. Mr. Philips is essentially a modest man, and sought no position, whether civil or military, from our Executive, or from either of our Legislative bodies, at the beginning of the war. He has had three important civic posts assigned him, since the contest began, with a unanimity, on the part of the appointing bodies, which is exceedingly rare.

We doubt whether any man without military education could have served the State in a military capacity more efficiently than he has done in a civil one, and we think our cotemporaries will concede that every man should serve the State *where* and *how* he can best serve it. We understand Mr. Philips is esteemed by Gov. Vance as a personal friend, and we learn that in a recent speech in Orange he made a strong appeal to the people for Gov. Vance's re election. We *know* that of his preference in the present contest he has made no secret.

Serious Railroad Accident.

We are pained to learn that a collision took place on Sunday last between a passenger and freight train on the North Carolina railroad, about two miles this side of High Point, in consequence of which one person, a lady, of Chatham county, was killed, and seven other persons injured, several quite severely. The accident, we understand, was the result of gross carelessness on the part of the conductor of the passenger train, who had stopped the train to get his hat that he had lost. The conductor we learn took to the woods after the accident, in order to escape the vengeance of the passengers.

☞ The *Progress* is very much exercised because all the *Destructives* will not vote for Holden. That paper talks as if Holden had an inalienable right to all the destructive votes. We are in favor of freedom to vote as every one pleases at the ballot-box, and consequently think that if any portion of the "destructives" desire to vote for Gov. Vance they should have the liberty to do so.

The Invalid Corps.

We call attention to the advertisement of Major Peirce, A. Q. M., respecting the Invalid Corps provided for under the act of Congress of 17th February.

DEATHS IN THE CONFEDERATE ARMY.—The number of deaths in the Confederate army reported to the Second Auditor's office at Richmond, up to the 31st December, 1863, is 57,895, distributed among the States as follows:

Georgia, 9,503; Alabama, 8,987; North Carolina, 8,261; Texas, 6,377; Virginia, 5,948; Mississippi, 5,367; South Carolina, 4,511; Louisiana, 3,039; Arkansas, 1,048; Florida, 1,119.

THE FIELD.

All quiet at the front. Sherman is evidently bent upon rebuilding the railroad bridge across the Chattahoochee before he makes a forward movement. The portion of Howard's 4th army corps which was on this side of the river have re crossed, having been relieved by two divisions of Dodge's 16th army corps.

One division of Schofield's 23d army corps are also on this side opposite Soap Ford.

Gisard's division of cavalry are camped on this side about a mile from the river, on the Buckhead road, having thrown up a few rails, etc., as breastworks. They are said to be amusing themselves picking blackberries and frolicking aronnd generally, but keeping a sharp lookout for our cavalry.

The enemy have sent a brigade of cavalry and a battery of artillery to the right, opposite Campbellton, evidently as a feint upon Newman or LaGrange. They have thrown up fortifications, and are suspected of paying more attention to the rich oat fields in that section than anything else.

In the meantime we learn that the enemy are massing their troops upon our right, with an eye towards Stone Mountain.

Our army is in magnificent condition, well fed, and have the utmost confidence that Gen. Johnston is working things for the very best. There never has been, since the war commenced, such perfect unity of feeling as now exists in the army of Tennessee.—*Atlanta Register, 15th.*

NEWSPAPERS, THEIR COST, ETC.

A Houston editor, writing to Col. Thrasher, gives the following items of expense incident to publishing a paper in the Trans-Mississippi:

"The press of this department is laboring under burdens that I almost fear will sink it. My telegraphing bills amount to from $600 to $800 per week. My paper costs me from $18 to $25 per ream, (24x30,) in specie. I am paying $4 per 1,000 ems for composition, and printers cannot live on that. The *News* and *Telegraph* have been forced to come to a specie basis, but whether they will be sustained by the people it is impossible to say yet. It was their only alternative.—Even to-day a lot of paper is offered me for which $35 is demanded. Reduce this to currency at $25 for one, and you will see the impossibility of keeping accounts in Confederate notes with our customary notations."

An "Old Printer," in a letter to the Charleston *Courier*, says:

"Newspapers are by far too cheap! Nothing we enjoy costs so little. A few years back, a daily paper was worth an elegant pair of boots! Twelve bushels of corn, peas or potatoes was an equivalent! Sixty dozen eggs, thirty pounds of butter, seventy five pounds of lard or bacon would barely pay a year's subscription. But, lo! now, the case is reversed. This is all wrong. The paper should command a support to the editor and his employees, and allow at least twenty per cent. profit to replenish the materials, &c. To do this, the price should be in proportion to everything needed by the publisher, and no sensible or just man will complain. The mechanic and farmers will pay readily, because fully able. A farmer working one horse can make seventy-five barrels of corn, which, at $50 per bushel—and it is now even higher—brings $18,750. Certainly he can pay fifty or sixty dollars for a daily paper. A good house-wife can sell three or four pounds of lard, and pay for her paper; the girls and the boys can sell a few dozen eggs or half a dozen chickens and take a daily. Surely, Mr. Editor, you are losing money and living on short rations."

The Fayetteville (N. C.) *Observer* says:

Not being able to procure suitable qualities of glue and molasses to make "composition rollers" for our presses, we ordered some from Nassau, through a friend in Wilmington. The cost is $1,582 88 for a barrel of molasses and a keg of 444 lbs. of Irish glue, of which $775 is for freight of the barrel and keg! The freight is required in advance at Nassau, so that if the vessel had been lost, we should have lost that as well as the goods. Fortunately the ship arrived safely a day or two ago. Before the war the articles would have cost us $40. Inferior articles here now would cost about $3,000.

Thus it is with all printing expenses—from 5 to 40 times, averaging more than 10 times, the old rates—whilst even our new prices of subscription will be but five times what they were before the war.

OUR WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

At the time the enemy commenced shelling Petersburg immediate steps were take towards the removal of all the patients, who could bear transportation, from the hospitals in Petersburg to Richmond and elsewhere. From that time (20th ult.) until the 3d inst., at which time the Receiving and Forwarding Hospital, A. N. V., was established, nearly 2,500 patients were sent to the Richmond hospitals. A number, probably 1,000, were sent to hospitals farther South, at Danville and other places.

Since the location of the receiving and forwarding hospital of the army near Petersburg, all the sick and wounded from the army have been sent, through this hospital to Richmond. The whole number received from this hospital (from the 4th instant, to this date 12th,) amounts to about nine hundred and fifty. Of this number, at least one half were wounded—by sharp-shooters, while in the entrenchments—and the remainder sick, the average for each day being small. Our loss in the charge of the enemy on last Friday was so very small that no special account was taken of it, as the patients came in the regular way.

The Receiving and Forwarding Hospital mentioned is one of the invaluable institutions of Gen. Lee's army; it moves with the army and all the patients forwarded to hospitals necessarily pass through it.—It is admirably conducted by one of the most efficient and courteous medical officers in the service, Surg. Joseph E. Clagett, who is ably assisted by several Surgeons and attendants.

The present situation of the hospital is a lovely, picturesque and healthy spot near Petersburg, from which the ambulance train makes a daily trip, with the sick and wounded. At present there are in the hospitals in this city a large number of vacant beds, entirely adequate in the event of a general engagement, which will soon be very materially increased by the departure of a very large number of furloughed soldiers who are awaiting the reopening of the railroads leading South.—*Rich. Enquirer.*

MORE CONFESSIONS.

Three more men came in yesterday to confess that they were members of the Secret Society, known as the H. O. A's. They gave us their names, with leave to use them if necessary to subserve the ends of truth or the interest of the country.

We would here say to all who desire to purge themselves of this traitorous association that it is not necessary that they should come to us, or visit the editor of any newspaper: They should however, call on some Magistrate, and make before him such statements as duty requires.

Those who wish to *publish* their abnation and exposure of this association, can do so by letter witnessed before some Magistrate, and send to some newspaper.

P. S. Since the above was in type, we have been requested to state that Mr. Wm. A. Lyerly confessed to his friends on the street, to-day, that he was a member of the H. O. A. society, and that he has renounced it, believing it to be a disloyal and mischievous organization.

The membership of this association have in every instance professed that they were deceived as to its real nature and purposes, and manifest evident relief of mind in casting it off. They have certainly been caught in a very bad case; and if honestly deceived, should lose no time in relieving themselves.—*Watchman.*

THE BURNING OF GOV. LETCHER'S RESIDENCE.

We print below a document destined to become historic. The calm, dispassionate and truthful recital it gives of one of the most wanton and barbaric acts of the war needs no comment to awaken the indignation of every manly bosom. Our soldiers in Maryland, who are reported to have laid in ashes the residence of the Yankee Governor of that State, by way of retaliation, have given practical expression to the feeling of our people, and anticipated the judgment of mankind and the verdict of history. It is due to Gov. Letcher to say that this letter was written with no view to publication, and in response to a private communication addressed him by the Mayor of this city. The passages omitted relates to personal matters:

LEXINGTON, VA., July 5th, 1864.

* * * * Finding the Yankees would take the town on Saturday (14th), I left home near midnight Friday night, and went to Big Island, in Bedford, where I remained until Wednesday morning following, when, hearing the vandals had left, I returned. I had previously heard that my house had been burned, with all its contents. The threats made by the Yankees against me, for the past two years, satisfied me that they would destroy my house when they came to Lexington; but I always supposed they would allow the furniture and my family's clothing to be removed. In this, however, I was disappointed.

When the Yankees took possession of the town, Dr. Patton, medical director for Hunter's army, and who hails from Marion county, Va., went to my house, told my wife he was unwell, and said he must have a room in the house. He took the room, supped and breakfasted, and when breakfast was nearly over, remarked, in a manner half jocular, half earnest, to Lizzie, that it was the last meal she would take in the house. Shortly after, he left, without taking leave of any of the family, nor was he again seen by any of them.

The threats made by soldiers on Saturday evening, induced my wife to fear the house would be burned, and she expressed her fears in the hearing of Dr. Patton and Capt. Towns of New York. Capt. Towns very promptly said, that I, being a private citizen and the house being private property, burning it would be an inexcusable outrage, and proposed at once to go to Hunter's headquarters and ascertain. He went, and was directed by Hunter to assure my wife that the house would not be disturbed. The sequel shows that the sole object of this assurance was to quiet her apprehensions, and thus prevent anything from being removed. About half past 8 o'clock, a. m. (Sunday), Capt. Berry and his Provost Guard rode up, and the officer called for my wife. She came to the door, when Berry informed her that he was ordered by Hunter to fire the house. She replied there must be some mistake, and asked for the order. He said it was a verbal order. She then said to him, "Can it not be delayed until I can see Gen. Hunter?" The order is peremptory; he replied, and you have five minutes in which to leave the house. She then asked leave to remove her mother's, sister's, her own and her children's clothing, which was insolently refused. Immediately thereafter camphene was poured on the parlor floor and ignited it with a match. In the meantime, my daughter had gathered up an armful of clothing, and was going out when he discovered her, ran forward and fired the clothing in her arms. He then poured camphine in the wardrobes, bureau drawers, and ignited the clothing—taking out my clothing, which he said he intended to take North.

Every house on my lot was burned save a small grannery over my ice house. Not a particle of flour, meal, or anything edible was left, all having been carried off on Saturday.

My mother, now in her 78th year, lives on the lot adjoining my own, having with her one of her grandchildren and a servant. After my property had been fired, the fiends fired the stable, located about forty feet from her house, with no other view than to burn her out also. The house caught twice, and would have been consumed but for the untiring efforts of Captain Towns, who made his men carry water and extinguish the flames. This Captain behaved like a gentleman towards my own and my mother's family.

Generals Averill, Crook, Sullivan and Duffie denounced the whole proceeding as an outrage, in violation of all the principles of civilized warfare, and stated that Hunter alone was responsible for these atrocities.

* * * * * *

I feel grateful to you and other kind friends in Richmond for their generous sympathy and kind tender of a home. There are no people on the earth who have been more uniformly kind than the good people of your city, and I assure you I appreciate their kindness, as does also my family. Accept our thanks. * * So soon as I can visit Richmond I will do so—perhaps this month.

I am truly and in haste, your friend,

JOHN LETCHER.

JOSEPH MAYO, Esq., of Richmond.

SUPREME COURT.

Opinions of the Judges in the following cases have been filed;

PEARSON, C. J.—In Lloyd vs Durham, from Orange, Judgement reversed, venire de novo. In Gaither vs Ferebee, from Davie, error, venire de novo. In States vs Rea, from Mecklenburg, no error. In Smith vs Thomas, in equity, from Duplin, directing a decree for plaintiff. In Shaffner vs Fogleman, directing a sale of the land. In Roberts vs Roberts, from Cleaveland, in equity; heirs at law to execute deeds, etc—reference for account of rents and profits. In Summey vs Patton, in equity, from Buncombe, declaring plaintiff not entitled to that part of the fund in defendant's hands arising from sale of tan yard. In Patton vs Patton, in equity, from Buncombe, decree for plaintiff. In Worth vs Gray, in equity, from Randolph, bill dismissed with costs.

BY MANLY, J.—In Johnson vs Olive, Johnston, affirming the judgment. In Reaves vs Chambers, from Orange, judgment reversed and venire de novo. In Woolford vs Higley, from Lincoln, affirming the judgment. In State vs Drake, from Davie, error—judgment for the State. In State vs Sam, from Davie, no error. In Herbert vs Sanderson, from Clay, demurrer sustained and information quashed. In Melver vs Worthy, in equity, from Chatham, dismissing the bill. In Lynch vs Bitting, in equity, from Yadkin, dismissing bill at plaintiff's costs. In King vs McKinney, in equity, from Surry, dissolving injunction. In Croosland vs Shober, dismissing the bill.

BY BATTLE, J.—In Murchison vs McNeill, from Cumberland, affirming the judgment. In Walker vs Walker, from Orange, judgment reversed and venire de novo. In State vs Cody, from Lincoln, no error. In Smith vs N. C. R. R. Company, from Macon, affirming the judgment. In Hogdon vs Chastaine, from Macon, judgment affirmed. In Plemmons vs Frisby, from Buncombe, judgment affirmed. In Smith vs Smith, from Johnston, decree for plaintiff. In McLane vs Mallett, in equity, from Chatham, demurrer sustained and bill dismissed. In Briggs vs Henson, in equity, from Gaston, order reversed, injunction dissolved in part. In Wilkins vs Harris, from Rutherford, order affirmed. In Conly vs Kincaid, in equity, from Burke, plaintiff entitled to a share as administrator.

VANDALISM.

Kirk, on his retreat from Morganton, through Mitchell county, burnt the fine residence of Col. John B. Palmer, the Commandant of this Military District. He made a complete job of it, burning residence and out-houses, with all their contents, including much of Col. Palmer's furniture, many books and other property. Such an act is inexcusable upon any ground. Kirk may one of these days fall into the hands of the Colonel.—*Asheville News.*

TELEGRAPHIC.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, July 18.

Gen. Johnston was relieved to-day from the command of the army of Tennessee, and that Gen. Hood was appointed in his place.

G. A. Trenholm has been appointed Secretary of the Treasury, and the oath of office was administered to-day.

Our Forces Recross the Potomac.

RICHMOND, July 18.

An official dispatch received at the War Department this morning states that the Confederate forces which appeared in front of Washington Tuesday recrossed the Potomac the 14th, bringing off everything safely and in good order. Our loss was slight.

Later from the North.

PETERSBURG, July 18.

Northern dates of the 15th and 16th received.

Dispatches from Nashville say that since Johnston's retreat from Kennesaw mountain Sherman has picked up 3,000 prisoners.

The *Chronicle* of the 16th says, editorially, that it is now safe to say there were periods between Saturday night and Monday morning when the rebels might have dashed into Washington and effected its capture if not occupation.

The *Chronicle* also says the rebels seem flattered because they have put Washington and Baltimore in terror, and that they will not hesitate to repeat the experiment.

The *Chronicle* says editorially, that Sherman has crossed the Chattahoochie, and Johnson is inside of the fortifications at Atlanta. It also says that it is not probable that Johnston, who failed to arrest Sherman in his fortified mountain stronghold will be able to detain him long before the town, in an open country, accessible to approaches on all sides.

The *Chronicle* says the danger is that Johnston will give up the place in despair and destroy such of his munitions and supplies as cannot be removed, and retreat farther to the Southwest in the direction of Augusta or Savannah. It says that probably Sherman will anticipate movements of the kind and cut off every facility of retreat by the destruction of railroads.

Gold 250.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SYTHE BLADES.

THERE HAS BEEN RECEIVED, AT WILMINGTON, A lot of some four thousand Sythe Blades, both grain and grass blades. They will at once be brought to this place for distribution. The Courts of the several counties are requested to appoint Commissioners to receive the quota for their respective counties. As the present crops of grain and grass in the Western counties has not yet been harvested a preference will be given to these counties in the distribution.

J. DEVEREUX, A. Q. M.

Raleigh, July 18th, 1864. 74—tf.

☞ All papers in the State copy four times and send bills to this office, with copy of paper.

CAROLINA FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE EXERCISES OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL BE RESUMED on Monday, the 1st of August, 1864, with a full corps of teachers. The boarding Department will be under the supervision of Col. Eli Sprull. For circular address

REV. J. R. GRIFFITH,
Ansonville, N. C.

July 18th, 1864 74—tf.

LOST,

ON SATURDAY EVENING, 16TH INST., SOMEWHERE between the Hillsboro' road—near the city—and the old depot, a GOLD HUNTING CASE WATCH without guard or chain. The finder will be thanked and rewarded by leaving it at the "Confederate" office.

July 18th, 1864. 74—2t.

Quartermaster's Department, C. S. A., DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA,

RALEIGH, N. C., JULY 15, 1864.

ATTENTION OF OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS RETIRED under the act of Congress to provide an Invalid Corps, approved February 17th, 1864, is called to the following paragraphs, General Order, No. 34, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, Richmond, Va., March 16th, 1864:

IX. Officers retired under the act of Congress above recited, are entitled to commutation of quarters and fuel only when assigned to duty (as provided in Section 4th of said act) a Station without troops, when public quarters cannot be furnished in kind. They will receive pay from any Post Quartermaster, upon exhibiting evidence of their retirement from active service, and the certificate of last payment required by paragraph IV, General Orders No. 28, and paragraph I, General Orders No. 126, 1864.

X. Soldiers retired from the service as herein provided, will be furnished with descriptive lists when in addition to the usual history given will exhibit the fact that they have been placed on the retired list, and designate the post at which they will be entitled to receive pay and allowances. They will report to the Commandant of such Post, which will be nearest their place of residence, and deliver to him this descriptive list.

XI. Post Commanders are required to take possession of descriptive lists of all soldiers reporting to them, and from the date therein given at the end of every two months, to prepare muster rolls upon which these soldiers will receive pay from the Post Quartermaster or Assistant Quartermaster.—They will append to each roll a certificate that it has been made out in accordance with statements presented in descriptive lists of the soldiers on file in his office.

XII. Officers of the quartermaster's Department will issue necessary clothing to retired soldiers upon requisitions made by the Commandants of the post at which they are stationed, taking their receipts upon receipt rolls. Form No. 53, regulations for the Quartermaster's Department.

XIII. Retired soldiers will have their rations commuted at $1.25 per day, to be paid by the Commissary at the post designated, under the order of the Commanding Officer.

W. W. PEIRCE,
Maj. and Chief Q. M., Dist. N. C.

July 16th, 1864. 73—3t.

BACON FOR SOLDIER'S FAMILIES.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, June 27, 1864.

To County Commissioners:

I am prepared to sell, at cost, to any of the counties of this State, for the use of indigent families of Soldiers, a portion of the Bacon accumulated for that purpose. County Commissioners, who are in need of Bacon, will communicate with me.

THOS. D. HOGG, Maj. & C. S. 57—tf.

BELMONT SCHOOL,

GRANVILLE COUNTY, N. C.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL BEGINS 29TH July, 1864. For particulars address

R. H. GRAVES, Oxford, N. C.

71—d11tw2tpd. (For Sassafras Fork Express.)

WAYSIDE HOSPITAL,

GREENSBORO', N. C., MAY 2D, 1864.

BY ORDERS FROM DR. EDWARD WARREN, Surg. General for the State of North Carolina, I have opened a WAYSIDE HOSPITAL in the town of Greensboro', N. C., where all Sick and Wounded Soldiers traveling can find a resting place.

J. L. NEAGLE,
Asst. Surg. in charge.

11—tf.

Office Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co'py,

RALEIGH, JULY 7TH, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend of 15 per cent on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st of August, 1864, in four per cent. certificates and bonds of the Confederate States, or in Confederate treasury notes of the old issue at face value, at the option of the Company.

W. W. VASS, Treasurer.

68—tf.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,

STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,

Raleigh, N. C.,

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSINESS at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.

NOTICE.

To the Soldiers and Citizens (voters) of
Camden County, N. C.

At the solicitation of many friends, I have consented to become a candidate for re-election, to represent the County of Camden in the House of Commons in the next Legislature of North Carolina. Should you again honor me with your suffrages and elect me, I can only promise to make you an independent and faithful representative, and serve you and the State with fidelity, to the best of my ability; on all occasions to be in my place carefully guarding the interest and honor of the State and my constituents so far as it is in my power.—Having heard of no charges made against my past conduct as Representative, and besides my opinions and actions in this war are so well known to you all, that I deem it entirely unnecessary to say more, and leave it with the voters to decide as they may think best.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

May 16. 6—w3m, WM. A. DUKE.